Campbell Interurban Press

VOLUME 21. No. 13 — CAMPBELL, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA — FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1915

Wizard Fertilizer

Sold in 25lb Neat Cotton bags, and 2lb. Cartons

Odorless

Use only One Fourth the Usual Amount of Commercial Fertilizers.

A Giant in Strength—All Fertilizer.

One 25lb bag covers a space of lawn 30x40 or 1200 square feet, results lasting a year. One application.

A tablespoon full to a hill of potatoes, Tomatoes or an ordinary rose bush. 3 to 5lbs to a bearing Fruit Tree—results lasting to the third year.

It's Clean—Odorless—You Get Results.

FARMERS UNION BRANCH

Why have we trebled our milk business in the past eight months?

Quality and **Service** is the answer.

Try it and be convinced.

ORANGE GROVE FARM

F. O. & K. U. BOHNETT, Lessees

"Quality Products" — Phone Campbell 22F4

Look here, Mr. Orchardist,

that crop has cost you a whole lot of anxiety. Your weather eye has been watchful day and night, fearing for its safety.

And now that it's safely harvested, are you going to let up on your vigilance? How about the safety of the proceeds?

When you harvest your dollar crop, store it in this bank.

Then you may rest assured it is absolutely secure.

The Bank of Campbell

CAMPBELL, CAL.

BEALL, the Druggist,

Handles

School Books & Supplies

as here-to-fore. See him.

Announcement

I am now in a position to resume my piano instructions and will be pleased to make arrangements for lessons. For appointments call at 73 N. Central avenue or telephone Campbell 29J.

MRS. EMILY PANNELL GARD.

General Hauling by teams or motor truck. Furniture hauled anywhere. Reasonable prices.

E. C. MERRILL

Phnoe Campbell 13J

Quality stationery to suit your taste, at Smith's.

"The Quality Shop" that's us, KING'S.

Mrs. J. P. Lewis is making preparations to return to Nebraska to make her home. She expects to leave later this month.

Manuel Correa and Isabel Coolidge were quietly married in San Jose, Sunday. After spending several days at the Exposition they have taken rooms for the present with Mrs. Rubell.

Congregational Church

"The Friendly Church just around the Corner."

The theme for next Sunday morning will be "The School of Christ." Talk to the boys and giris on "The Broken Cable," lessons from the breaking of the Atlantic Cable. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and reception of members in the morning.

Sunday-school and Endeavor as usual. Raymond Cowles will lead C. E.

In the evening we will have a Song Service with the Stereopticon, singing some of the old time Hymns that will never grow old, and are always favorites. This Song Service is preliminary to our Second "Old Folks' Service" the week following—I. E. Oct. 10—when all those over 60 will be honored guests. Come and help us sing your favorite hymn as it is thrown on the screen.

You and your friends are cordially invited if yon have no other church home.

GEO. E. ATKINSON, Pastor.

Finest nursery trees in the valley for sale at reasonable prices. Enquire of Geo. E. Hyde & Co. Campbell 34J.

Local and Personal

SMITH SELLS STATIONERY.

Raymond Cowles spent Saturday in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Stewart motored to the San Joaquin Monday on business.

Mrs. Eleanor Christy of Boston, Mass., is the guest of her friend, Mrs. E. C. Merrill.

Nick Dunphy has accepted a position with the M. Buehler Commercial Art Co. of San Francisco.

Fine Assortment Heaters, Stoves and Ranges, Burn Wood or Coal. Reduced Prices. Whitman's.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Buck of Pacific Grove were here last week the guests of Miss Mary Lewis.

Miss Woodbury was home from Hayward to spend the week-end with her parents on Union avenue.

Mrs. E. L. Woodard of Riverside arrived Monday for a visit with her sister, Mrs. G. E. Atkinson, and family.

Miss Mary Lewis spent part of last week at the fair, going up with the W. H. Stuart and Ira Bogert families.

The Campbell Cash Shoe store has just received a large shipment of **Ball Band** Rubber Boots from the Factory in the East.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. D. S. Thompson at the home of Grandpa Brown, So. 2nd St., Wednesday, Oct. 6, at 2:30.

Mrs. Wm. Donaldson and Mrs. J. P. Lewis spent Thursday in San Jose at the home of Mrs. Donaldson's niece, Mrs. M. J. Wilson.

Mrs. R. G. Archibald returned home Sunday, her father bringing her in his auto and spending the day with the C. S. Stoller family.

A. B. Cheffers and family motored thru Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties last week visiting familiar scenes and beauty spots.

Mrs. C. H. Whitman went to San Francisco Monday to attend the State convention of the W. C. T. U. which is in session all this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Duncan, Mrs. A. B. Townsend and Mrs. H. M. Parker motored to San Francisco Tuesday to visit Mrs. Van de Grift who is reported quite ill.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Babson, formally of Seward, Neb., now living at Santa Ana, Calif., were calling on R. E. Dunphy and family Monday, en-route to the Exposition.

Big Reduction in price of all Wood Heaters, Stoves and Ranges at Whitman's Hardware Store. Come in and make an Early Selection while the assortment lasts.

Geo. F. DeKay of Berkeley was down Sunday for a visit with his mother at Saratoga and friends at Campbell. Mr. DeKay has charge of the religious services at Fort McDowell and Angel Island.

Mrs. Geo. Phelps left Monday afternoon for Webster City, Iowa, for a visit with her aged mother, Mrs. Doolittle, and other relatives, whom she has not seen for 14 years. Mr. Phelps will act as boss of the house during his wife's absence.

The Home and School Club will meet Tuesday afternoon at the Grammar School. Business meeting at 3, followed by the program. Miss Agnes Howe of the San Jose Normal Training school, who was to have spoken to the Club last year, will give an address. Every one is invited to be present.

Rev. Geo. E. Atkinson was informed the other day that in addition to being a member of the State Board of the Congregational Church of California, and on its executive Committee, is also Trustee of the California Home Missionary Society and a member of its Executive Committee; Chairman of the Board of Visitors for Pacific Theological Seminary; and a member of the State Committee for Proportional Benevolence.

Prune Week

"Prune Week" has been set for Oct. 4th to 9th at the P. P. I. Exposition and Santa Clara valley will demonstrate the superiority of her prunes.

Santa Clara Valley Prunes lead the market and set the price for the crop of the United States. There are 55,000 acres planted to prunes most of them the French variety.

Preparations have been made by the Supervisors so that all visitors may be served with fresh prunes prepared according to the most appetizing recipes.

This coming week will be one of the greatest advertising weeks in the history of our productive valley and will result in a greater demand for our products thruout the country.

One other method that should be used by individuals, especially this season, is that of sending a small box of packed prunes to ones Eastern friends, thereby creating a fondness for this fruit.

Campbell Won

The Campbell and Hamilton Grammar school baseball teams crossed bats at Hamilton, Friday afternoon in the first game of the season. The locals started off on the jump scoring 5 in the first inning.

The game closed in the 6th inning when the second ball was lost.

The score at this stage of the game was 19 to 4 in favor of Campbell.

The line-ups:

Campbell		Hamilton
C. Isbell	C	H. Parso
S. Isbell & E. Gattrell	P	Priestly & Warfield
H. Shell	1st	E. Mrak
N. Kelly	2nd	Priestly
L. Gratton	3rd	Seagren
H. Shell & W. Ferro	ss	Warfield
W. Ferro & E. Gattrell	lf	Schmak
G. Benner	cf	Stuart
L. Reed	rf	Carney

Watermelon Feed

The combined Bonfire and Birthday socials held at the Congregational church Friday evening were largely attended and provided much merriment.

Each officer and teacher of the Sunday-school provided some stunt, which was given from the back porch, with the audience grouped around the bonfire. Raymond Cowles gave several of the bird and animal calls of the African jungles that were very interesting, the "Black Face" numbers by the primary teachers were very mirth provoking and the others were all good. Probably the most popular was that of the class that "carved the watermelons."

The birthday table was set in the dining room and was very pretty, with a color scheme in red, streamers, flowers and red candies spelling "September Birthdays." Coffee, sandwiches and cake were served the birthday guests.

Election Day

The Board of Supervisors has designated the polling places and appointed the following officers for the special Election called for October 26th.

Campbell Election Precinct 1.

Polling place—Coffee Club, Harrison avenue.
Inspector—Etta C. Allison.
Judge—Lucy F. Smith.
Clerks—Ada E. Gray, H. C. Smith.

Campbell Election Precinct 2.

Polling place—Odd Fellows' hall building.
Inspector—Mrs. Bessie Kennedy.
Judge—Hedley V. Archibald.
Clerks—Laura Foster, George A. Robson.

Moreland Election Precinct 1.

Polling place—Doyle school.
Inspector—Philip Hays.
Judge—May Blabon.
Clerks—F. W. English, Minnie P. Lowe.

Moreland Election Precinct 2.

Polling place—Moreland school.
Inspector—Eleanor Blackmar.
Judge—Alonzo McBride.
Clerks—Fred P. Blondin, Charles Gruwell.

Union Election Precinct 1.

Polling place—Roger's packing-house.
Inspector—Lee Comer.
Judge—E. A. LaMontagne.
Clerks—Emma C. Main, Louis F. Sherlock.

Union Election Precinct 2.

Polling place—Simpson residence, Almaden and Los Gatos road.
Inspector—Frank Conklin.
Judge—H. W. De Remer.
Clerks—Edward Ellis, Catherine M. Kelly.

Vineland Election Precinct.

Polling place—G. W. Walle's residence.
Inspector—Irving P. Beal.
Judge—Roy F. Bickneli.
Clerks—Flora Wallace, Alice M. Gillette.

Hamilton Election Precinct 1.

Polling place—Brusch's residence, Meridian road.
Inspector—Dorothy Nash.
Judge—Mrs. Anna B. Paine.
Clerks—Clara Ulrici, Lucien Grandberry.

Hamilton Election Precinct 2.

Polling place—Hamilton school.
Inspector—Lena P. Sams.
Judge—Anna Downing.
Clerks—E. A. Barker, Mrs. G. S. Bundy.

Saratoga Election Precinct 2.

Polling place—E. M. Cunningham's barn.
Inspector—Johnnie W. Cox.
Judge—H. C. Hutton.
Clerks—Mary E. Finley, Hattie E. Tomlinson.

Have Smith print it.

A NEW STOCK

of

Flannelettes—Amoskeag, the kind that wears.

Plain colors and popular stripes in the 10c and 12½c grades.

LARGE COTTON BATTS

Full comfort size, and a fine grade of cotton.

Also

Cotton Challies in pretty patterns for comfort material.

Come and see these. "No trouble to show goods."

Blaine's GENERAL MERCHANDISE

REDUCTION

In Our Stock of

Stoves & Ranges

At Reduced Prices

WHITMAN'S HARDWARE

PEACH PITS AND PRUNE TREES FOR SALE

Enquire of GEO. E. HYDE & CO.

99 South Central Ave., Campbell

Phone 34J

Lumber & Mill Work

TRAY MATERIAL

A SPECIALTY

California White Pine Picking Boxes

MT. DIABLO CEMENT, ETC.

Get our prices and inspect stock before placing orders elsewhere.

All Materials Direct from Manufacturer

We claim to be able to compete on all business in our line and solicit your patronage.

Campbell Lumber Co.

Phone 13I

W. T. MORTON

EYESTRAIN

Eyestrain is dangerous, not only to the eyes but to the general nervous system. It is caused by defective eyes that have to do too much work to give vision and is constant during waking hours. Its only relief is by the constant wearing of CORRECTLY fitted glasses. You know where to get them. My next date at Dr. Merrill's office, Monday, Oct. 11.

W. E. Wyett, Optometrist.

40-41 Ryland Block, San Jose

Lenses promptly replaced. Phone 1899

For Sale

3 Bed room Sets and Mattress, 1 Writing desk and Book Case Combined, 1 Oak Side Board, 1 Library Table, Oak, and other household goods. 55 N. 1st Street.

Kodak finishing is Hulse's specialty. Have your favorite pictures enlarged free. Smith's Stationery Store is Campbell agent.

Trade at the

Campbell Market

Campbell California

OUR MEATS ARE GOOD

A. S. Gilson, Prop.

Christian Science Services

in Odd Fellows' Hall every Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. Subject for October 3rd. is "Unreality." Sunday-School at 9:45. The public is cordially invited.

BREAD

Save Money by Buying Tickets

6 Loaves 25c

Phone your orders to phone 3L

Campbell Bakery

We are agents for "Non-Smut" transfer papers, for transferring patterns upon linen, silks and satins for embroidery, on glass and china for painting, and on wood and leather for pyrography work. Will not smudge.

Campbell Interurban Press

HARRY C. SMITH

Campbell - - - California

FAN UNIVERSAL IN CHINA

Article, Either Cheap or Costly, Is Appurtenance of All Citizens of the Republic.

Though the Japanese have the reputation of making the fan popular, they adopted the fashion from the Chinese. Chinese women are rarely seen without a fan in their hands, attached to the side or tucked away in a skirt pocket.

Nearly every dress worn by a Chinese woman is trimmed with a long silken cord that is fastened around her waist. On this cord she often has a fan, a small parasol, snuff boxes, tobacco pouches, spectacle case and a tiny purse. Whatever else is not there the fan is sure to occupy an important place. The women of means have beautiful silk fans, hand painted and set with mother of pearl or golden sticks. These are usually incased in beautifully decorated cases, which they attach to their girdles. The woman of small means contents herself to placing her more modest fan between the collar of her coat and the back of the neck. When these women are not fanning themselves they are using this feminine weapon to keep off the sun as one would use a parasol. The schoolmaster uses his fan to rap the knuckles of his pupils by way of punishment.

KNEW THE BIGGEST THING

Laborers Did Not Exactly Comprehend Inquiry, But They Did What They Could.

Charles J. Schuh of Irvington was in Cleveland not long ago and found himself with an hour or two on hand and nothing to do. His mind turned to Lake Erie, and he would have turned his footsteps the same way but he did not know the direction. A half-dozen laborers, who from their appearance were foreigners, came along. Hailing one of them, Schuh asked the way to the lake. Not a man in the crowd could understand. Schuh asked them in German, with the same result.

"It's funny," said Schuh, "that you fellows do not know the biggest thing about your whole city."

Comprehension dawned in one. He nodded and smiled and gesticulated. He said something to the others, whereupon they too smiled and bowed most agreeably. "Come with us," they said in signs, and one took Schuh by each arm. The others organized a procession behind. Down the street they went and around the corner—to a saloon.

The cool and dripping picture on the window indicated that the kind sold there were big ones, but Schuh escaped.—Indianapolis News.

Book Borrower's Duty.

Have you borrowed a book? Read and return it. If you cannot read it soon, return it and trust to your being able to borrow it again. In keeping it an unreasonable time, you may be keeping someone else from the pleasure reading it may afford. Look over your shelves and see what you have there that should be returned. The man who should borrow so little as a quarter of a dollar from a neighbor and fail to return it would not invite respect. Yet it is quite as bad not to return a book or magazine. Who has not had anguish of heart to have some choice, dearly prized volume returned, soiled or torn, with pages lacking? That "Tom upset his inkstand," or "the baby got hold of it" or similar excuse, does not mend the matter. The borrowed book should be protected from such accidents. What was worth borrowing is certainly worth returning. Certainly it should be clear in your mind that it is not yours but the property of another.—Milwaukee Journal.

Noble Human Faculty.

It is a noble faculty of our nature which enables us to connect our thoughts, sympathies, and happiness with what is distant in place or time; and looking before and after, to hold communion at once with our ancestors and our posterity. There is a moral and philosophical respect for our ancestors, which elevates the character and improves the heart. Next to the sense of religious duty and moral feeling, I hardly know what should bear with stronger obligation on a liberal and enlightened mind than a consciousness, too, that in its acts and conduct, and even in its sentiments and thoughts, it may be actively operating on the happiness of those that come after it. —Daniel Webster.

Rain.

There are so many things worse than rain that we refuse to fret about it. If we had the toothache every other day for two months straight we might growl; if an amateur cornetist lived next door and practiced regularly we should complain; if bills were sent in once a week instead of once a month, if bores never went home, if all friendship were mercenary and false in adversity, if sickness visited us oftener and stayed longer than health, if malicious people were many and the kind few we might justifiably be miserable and remain so.

But so long as so many worse things that could be don't arrive it can rain every day if it wants to. Most of our joy is weather-proof.

THE SANDMAN STORY

by Mrs. F. A. WALKER

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HANS' DREAM.

Hans and Martha were an old couple who lived in a little house on the bank of a river. Hans was a miller.

He was a very cross man and found fault with poor Martha, blaming her for all that happened to displease him. His breakfast was too hot or too cold, and his dinner was too late or too early. If many people came to the mill with corn to be ground he fussed because he had to work so hard to support her. When they did not come he grumbled because he had two to feed and so little work.

Poor Martha was very patient and bore it without complaining, but she sometimes wished he would be a little kinder to her, for she worked as hard as he did, sometimes helping him in the mill.

One day it was cold and Hans came in and sat by the fire.

"Where is my pipe?" he asked.

Martha told him she did not know.

"If you would let it alone," he said, "I should know where to find it."

He found fault with the dinner; it was not what he wanted.

"It is all we have in the house," said Martha.

"That is just it," replied Hans. "If I did not have you to support I could have better things to eat."

"But who would cook it?" asked Martha.

Hans told her he could cook well enough, and better than she did, for the pudding they had for dinner was burnt.

Just then he put his hand in his pocket, and there was his pipe. Martha saw him smoking, but said nothing, and kept on with her work.

All at once Hans saw an old woman standing beside him. She had on a long black cape and leaned on a cane. On her head she had a queer hat with a peak at the top.

"So Martha is a nuisance to you," she said. "Well, what can I do to help you? You can have your own way if you will tell me what you want."

Hans removed his pipe from his mouth and looked at her. "How did you get in here?" he asked, for he was sure she did not come in through the door.

"I came down the chimney," she answered.

"Well, you better go back," said Hans, for he did not like to have people take him by surprise.

"No," said the old lady, "not until I have satisfied your wants. Do you wish to live here alone and not be bothered by Martha?"

"I should have more if I didn't have her to support," said Hans, feeling that he must defend himself in some way.

"Very well," said the old lady, "you can be alone. I will take Martha with me, and here is a chicken for your dinner." And she took a nice, fat chicken out of a bag she had under her cape and put it on the table and then disappeared.

Hans thought she had gone upstairs to Martha, and he laughed to himself, for he was sure Martha would not go with her. After a while he became

"So Martha Is a Nuisance to You," She Said.

anxious and called, but Martha did not answer. He went upstairs, but he could not find her. Then he remembered what the old lady said, that she came down the chimney. He was sure if she tried to take Martha up the chimney that Martha must be there now, for Martha was very stout; so he looked, but could not see anyone.

"Let her go,' he said at last. "I will have all the chicken for myself, and I will make a pudding that I can eat."

He looked at the fire, but it had died out; he tried to build it, and then put on a kettle of water for the chicken, but he did not know whether it should be boiled or baked, and he did not know how to do either. He next went to the closet and brought out some flour, which he mixed with water, and without greasing the pan, put the mixture in it and put it in the oven.

Then he saw that the fire was out and the chicken was just as it was when he put it in the kettle. He was cold and hungry, and it was getting dark and he could not find a taper to light the lamp. He began to think of Martha; that perhaps he found too much fault, and he came to the conclusion that he was better off with her than without her, but how was he to get her back?

He decided to go to the roof and look down the chimney; perhaps she was stuck at the top. He went up on the roof and climbed to the top of the chimney and looked down, when Bang! he lost his balance and down he went.

"My goodness!" said Martha, "you have dropped your pipe and you nearly jumped out of the chair. What is the matter with you?"

Hans looked around. There was Martha, and the fire was burning brightly. He did not say anything, for over the fire he saw a kettle.

"Where have you been?" he asked, after a while.

"I have been right here," answered Martha, "but you have been asleep and snored terribly."

When Martha went into the closet Hans peeped into the kettle, but he saw potatoes, not chicken; then he slyly opened the oven door, and in there he saw baking beautiful brown biscuits, a kind of which he was very fond.

That night at the table Hans ate his supper with a relish and even praised Martha's cooking, which surprised her very much, and later, when Martha was washing the dishes Hans came up behind her and kissed her.

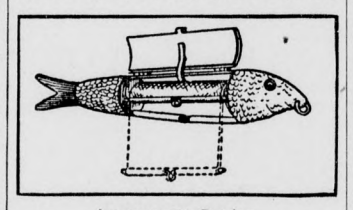
"Martha," he said, "you are the best wife a man ever had." Martha's old face lighted up and she wondered what had come over him, but she only smiled at him and kept on with her dishes.

DEVICE FOR A WATCH CHAIN

Diminutive Carp or Sucker Arranged by Recent Invention to Be Worn as Charm or in Pocket.

The Scientific American in describing a toy or amusement device invented by B. O. Wakefield of Rogers, Ark., says:

This invention is a toy or amusement device, having preferably the



Amusement Device.

form of a diminutive carp or sucker, and adapted to be worn as an appendage of a watch chain or as a badge or carried in the pocket. A ribbon is wound on a roller or a drum journaled in the hollow body of the device, and, in practice, it bears photographs or other pictures of persons, landscapes or other things, or is provided with printed matter of any desired character.

LESSON OF SUFFICIENT REST

One of Hardest Tasks for Grownups to Master and Not Surprising That Child Ignores It.

It has been observed that while we are trying to do something for the child who is overworked, we need to remember the other danger of overplay. Parents and teachers too often fail to realize the injury that may come through the exciting stimulation of games carried to excess.

Most children need to be restrained now and then in the matter of exhausting exercise. The lesson of sufficient rest is one of the hardest which grownups have to learn. It is not surprising that children do not know how to observe it.

Yet many cases of nerves and irritability could be traced directly to the fact that a child has been allowed to run from morning till night with no relaxation at a time when the demands of youth make rest especially needful. It is better to insist upon plenty of sleep and quiet than to punish a youngster for the natural result of a fagged body.—Haverhill Gazette.

HE WAS SLOW BUT THOROUGH

Quality of His Work Spoke Well for Boy Engaged to Pull Weeds Out of a Lady's Garden.

A lady engaged a boy to weed in her garden. He started to do the work as she directed, and she went about her household duties. After a half hour had elapsed she looked out the window and saw the boy at about the same spot she had left him. "Pretty slow," said the lady, and again went about her work.

Another half hour elapsed, and again she looked out the window. She noticed that he had done very little more, and said to herself, "I wish I had secured a man for this job; it will not be finished today at this rate."

At the end of another half hour she concluded to speak to the boy and hurry him up, so out to the yard she went.

She stopped suddenly. It was true that not very much of the garden had been covered. The boy was slow, that was sure, but such a job of weeding as he had done! Not a single stray piece of grass was left. It was as clean as could be. She stood and looked in amazement. There was just one word for it—thorough. Instead of telling him to do the work faster, she said: "That's fine. That's the kind of weeding I like to have done every time."—Exchange.

New Sports Sweater for Fall

No outfit is quite complete in these days without a sweater of some sort. And there is a wide and varied choice in sweaters, for they are claiming more attention than ever before in their history.

There are finely woven sweaters of silk, in gay colors, which one sees at the afternoon concert, at the country club, on the beaches and the golf links, and in any other outdoor meetings of fashionables. There are sweaters considerably like them, made of artificial silk, usually in more vivid colorings than the all-silk variety. Then there are the practical wool sweaters, similar to that shown in the picture, and belonging to the same class.

The new models are carefully designed to the end that they may embody just the right style. In the example pictured here, for instance, it will be noticed that the sleeves are well shaped and finished with a cuff and button. The patch pockets leave a turnover flap, and the new order of things in belts is recognized. The collar may be turned up close about the neck if required.

Because this is a sweater for real comfort in cool days it is rather heavy. Its usefulness begins with fall, and continues to the coming of another summer, for it reinforces the too light wrap in the depths of winter. It is an excellent model to choose for the young girl to wear to school during the autumn months, and nothing could be better designed or arranged for sports wear.

Sweaters of wool stand the rough handling which they are likely to get from young people, and continue to look none the worse for it. Now that they are made in beautiful colors and with so much attention to style, the field of their usefulness is wonderfully increased.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Three New Models for Fall

Of all things, millinery requires careful choosing, and, after it is bought, the hat requires careful placing on the head, if it is to fulfill its destiny. According to an old millinery maxim that destiny is to improve the appearance of the wearer. "You must look better with your hat than without it"—that is the exacting test to which each new mode is to be subjected.

The three new models for fall, which appear here, are types that will repay a little study on the part of those who consider things before buying them. They include a small turban, a turban with extension crown which forms a halo brim, and one of the graceful wide-brimmed hats to which fashion is extending welcoming hands.

Quite a number of these wide-brimmed hats are shaped with brims turning upward at the back. This has brought in the underbrim trimming again and it is not confined to wide-brimmed shapes. Short, curling ostrich plumes fit into the trimming of the underbrim in the most graceful way.

The small turban is made of corded silk, and would be equally effective in panne velvet. The material is covered with corded tucks and serves for the covering of the hat and for its trimming. The edges are finished with a silver tinsel braid which has the effect of needlework. It looks like close-set overcast stitches, and needlework decoration is a feature of the new fall millinery.

The turban with extension crown is made of black velvet and white chiffon. A bead work ornament trims the front and is made entirely of white beads.

The soft and graceful brim of the third hat bespeaks for it, and for many others of the same character, first place in the favor of young women. It is made of velvet in black or one of the dark shades of fashionable colors. The trimming is of white fancy ostrich and looks like a bit of fireworks, done in frost. It throws its sprays in front of the left eye of the wearer with an abandon unknown to ornaments hitherto. But it is strong in the knowledge that it is less in the way of vision than many a veil.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

MILK MUST BE PURE

IMPOSSIBLE TO GIVE TOO MUCH CARE TO BABY'S FOOD.

"Artificial" Feeding Means Constant Watchfulness if the Health of the Little One Is to Be Properly Preserved.

(Prepared for This Paper by the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.)

When, for any reason, the baby cannot have breast milk, he must be fed on a bottle. This method of feeding is known as "artificial" feeding, because it is an imitation of the natural way.

Since it was not nature's intention that a baby should be fed on cow's milk, the baby finds it very hard oftentimes to adapt his digestive organs to the strange food, and consequently many thousands of babies, who would have lived and thrived on breast milk, die every year because they are unable thus to adapt themselves.

On the baby's account, first of all, every mother will do all in her power to secure breast milk, but on her own account, there are many reasons why she should choose to do this.

Artificial feeding requires the constant attention of some one person and necessitates daily, painstaking work, which can be left undone only at the risk of the baby's health.

The mother must first of all study her milk supply. Then after clean, fresh milk has been obtained it must have the most careful attention, and bottles, nipples, and all the utensils employed in making up the feedings must be scrubbed and sterilized every day.

In addition, the baby must be constantly watched to see how his food is suiting him. His weight, the condition of his skin and of his bowels must be noted, and the strength and quantity of his food increased or decreased in accordance with these conditions.

A simple rule for feeding the average healthy baby after the first month is to give him 1½ ounces of milk in 24 hours, for every pound of weight. Thus, a ten-pound baby will need 15 ounces of milk in 24 hours, diluted with water and sweetened according to his age.

On the first two days of his life the artificially fed baby should have nothing to eat except a little slightly warm water, to which a very little sugar may be added.

The following directions for feeding the baby have been prepared by a committee of the American Medical association.

"Beginning on the third day, the average baby should be given three ounces of milk daily, diluted with seven ounces of water. To this should be added one tablespoonful of limewater and two level teaspoonfuls of sugar. This should be given in seven feedings.

"At one week the average child requires five ounces of milk daily, which should be diluted with ten ounces of water. To this should be added one and one-half even tablespoonfuls of sugar and one ounce of limewater. This should be given in seven feedings. The milk should be increased by one-half ounce about every four days. The water should be increased by one-half ounce every eight days.

"At three months the average child requires 16 ounces of milk daily, which should be diluted with 16 ounces of water. To this should be added three tablespoonfuls of sugar and two ounces of limewater. This should be given in six feedings. The milk should be increased by one-half ounce every six days. The water should be reduced by one-half ounce about every two weeks.

"At six months the average child requires 24 ounces of milk daily, which should be diluted with 12 ounces of water. To this should be added two ounces of limewater and three even tablespoonfuls of sugar. This should be given in five feedings. This amount of milk should be increased by one-half ounce every week. The milk should be increased only if the child is hungry and digesting his food well.

"At nine months the average child requires 30 ounces of milk daily, which should be diluted with ten ounces of water. To this should be added two even tablespoonfuls of sugar and two ounces of limewater. This should be given in five feedings. The sugar added may be milk sugar or if this cannot be obtained cane (granulated) sugar or maltose (malt sugar). At first plain water should be used to dilute the milk.

"At three months, sometimes earlier, a weak barley water may be used in the place of plain water; it is made of one-half level tablespoonful of barley flour to 16 ounces of water and cooked for 20 minutes.

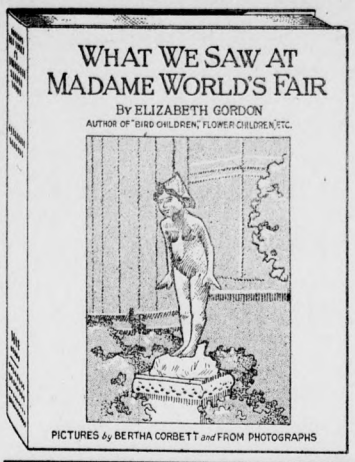
"At six months the barley flour may be increased to one and one-half even tablespoonfuls cooked in the 12 ounces of water.

"At nine months the barley flour may be increased to three level tablespoonfuls cooked in the eight ounces of water."

In the hottest weather the baby's food should be weakened by pouring out one-quarter of the usual contents of the bottle and adding an equal amount of boiled water.

He should be fed with absolute regularity, once in every three hours, for the first five months of his life, and the interval should be gradually lengthened until at six months it is four hours.

Give the baby plenty of cool drinking water between meals, especially in hot weather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WHAT IT COSTS TO FILL ORDINARY SILO

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Once a year the farmer has to fill his silo. The operation is outside of the regular routine of farm life, and unless considerable thought is given the matter beforehand, it is likely to prove unnecessarily expensive. Information collected by investigators in the United States Department of Agriculture will, therefore, prove useful to farmers who have not worked out for themselves the most economical system.

Because the silo has been in use for some years in these states, the investigators selected Wisconsin and Michigan for their work. Cost records on 31 farms were carefully kept, revealing a wide divergence in the cost of labor per ton of filling the silo. It was found, for example, that one farmer did this for 46 cents, while another had to spend 86 cents. The average cost was 64 cents.

The cost of labor varies considerably, and in order to ascertain the most satisfactory method, the investigators adopted for their comparisons a uniform rate of 15 cents an hour for men and the same rate for a team of two horses. Engine hire, including the engineer, was placed at $4.50 per day, coal at $5 per ton and gasoline at 13 cents a gallon. Ten hours were considered a day's work. While these figures cannot, of course, be considered as absolute, they afford a convenient basis for the individual farmer's calculation of the expense of filling his silo. The various methods employed on the farms that were investigated were classified in three groups.

(1) The most common practice was to have one man with three horses on a corn harvester cutting corn in the field; two men to load the wagons in the field; three or four men with teams, depending on the distance from the field to the silo, to haul the corn to the cutter; one man to run the engine when steam was used for power, and, occasionally, when gasoline engines were used, one man to feed the cutter and one man in the silo to spread and tramp the silage. Each teamster pitched off his own load. This makes a crew of eight or nine men, exclusive of the man who tends the engine.

(2) In cases where there is a shortage of teams the following method is generally practiced: One man, with three horses, cuts the corn; two men load the wagons in the field; two men, or boys, with teams, haul the corn to the cutter; one man unloads the wagons; one man feeds and one man works in the silo. As soon as a load arrives at the cutter the teamster changes his team for an empty wagon and goes back to the field after another load. When a wagon is unloaded it is run out of the way by hand. With this method, boys who are not strong enough to handle the green corn, can be utilized to drive the teams. This method requires a crew of six men and two boys, exclusive of the engine tender.

(3) When enough horses are available and help is scarce, the following arrangement of men and teams is a good one: One man, with three horses, runs the harvester in the field; four men with teams haul the corn to the silo; one man feeds and one spreads the corn in the silo. Low trucks or wagons with racks suspended below the axles should be used, so that teamsters can put on their own loads. This requires a crew of seven men, besides the engineer.

Number and arrangements of men employed in filling silos by various methods:

Kind of Work.	Method 1	Method 2	Method 3
Operating binder	1	1	1
Loading wagons	2	2	0
Driving teams	3 or 4	*2	4
Unloading wagons	T	1	T
Feeding cutter	1	1	1
In silo	1	1	1
Total No. of men	8 or 9	8	7
No. of teams hauling	3 or 4	2	4

*Boys.

T—Teamsters.

The relative merits of these methods depend upon the conditions prevailing on each farm. The best method is that in which the working force is most evenly balanced, that is, where all are working continuously. In the majority of cases in which the cost rose to an unduly high figure, a poor arrangement of the help was found to be chiefly responsible for the extra expense. It is not necessary to rush men and teams to their fullest extent in order to get the work done cheaply. If all are working continuously and no one hindered by the others, economy will result. Two or three men and teams waiting to unload at the cutter or to load in the field represent loss of valuable time.

The factor that should control the size of the crew is the capacity of the silage cutter. On one farm, for example, on which the cost of filling the silo was found to be 80 cents a ton, 14 men were employed. The work could have been done just as well with ten, for as much silage would have been cut in the same time if there had been only two men instead of four, pitching on the field; three men instead of four hauling with teams, and one man instead of two in the silo. Deducting the wages of the four men and one team that were not needed, would lower the cost of filling at this place from 80 to 64 cents a ton. In this case the cutter was of medium size. With the proper arrangement of help, such a cutter may be used almost as economically as a larger one, but most farmers wish to push the filling through as fast as possible and prefer therefore whenever possible to use a large-sized cutter.

The five men who filled their silos with the greatest economy used blowers to elevate the silage instead of the slat carrier. The chief objection to the blower is that it takes so much power to run it, but as a matter of fact, it was found that the power used on these farms would have been, in most cases, quite sufficient to handle the largest machines; and in only one case was there too little power to run a medium-sized blower. Where a blower is used care should be taken to have the pipe stand as nearly perpendicular as possible. In one case where the cutter was set too far from the silo and the pipe at an angle of 30 degrees from the perpendicular, a 12 horse-power engine could not handle the cutter satisfactorily when it was operated to anything like its full capacity. After the owner changed the position of the cutter, putting it close to the silo and thus making the pipe more nearly perpendicular no more difficulty was experienced with clogging.

Just What He Wanted.

"Will you let me off this afternoon, sir?" asked the clerk in a dry goods store; "my wife wants me to beat some carpets."

"Couldn't possibly do it," said the boss.

The clerk turned joyfully to his work, saying, "Thank you, sir; thank you a thousand times."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Found Wanting.

A New York visitor called us a "hick" because we have never seen a game of golf, but at the same time he confessed that he never saw a watermelon on the vine and couldn't tell when one was ripe. He was indignantly dismissed from our bucolic presence.—Houston Post.

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SUCCESS THROUGH FAILURE

One's Miscalculations Should Be So Fixed in the Mind That They Will Not Be Repeated.

Some people learn by observation, remarks the Milwaukee Journal. Their eyes are open and their minds alert to what goes on around them. They see how other people do things and the results they gain. When failure comes they try to find out the cause of it. They examine success with care to learn on what particular thing it depended. They apply the principles thus learned to their own business and reap the benefit of knowledge gained. There are others who never learn save through their own experience. Observation is a great aid, but experience gives unforgettable lessons. One's own history should be the most instructive. Once having come to grief, the reasons are fixed in the mind. Foolish indeed is he who twice stumbles over the same stone. Pope says, "Make each day the critic on the past." It is by considering our failures that we know how to turn out perfect work. It is by our mistakes that we learn how wisely to adjust ourselves to circumstances and people. It is by experience that we gain confidence to meet adversity with courage. What has been done may be again accomplished. It is only the fool who does not better his life by his own experience. He is wise who learns by observation what he should strive for and what he should avoid.

Yes, Resinol Certainly Does Stop Eczema

Are you an eczema sufferer? Do those ugly patches of eruption start up and itch as though they would drive you frantic? And have you tried treatment after treatment, with, at best, only temporary relief? Then you are only going through the experience of thousands of others who at last found that Resinol healed their sick skins for good!

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Fresh Air Is Essential.

In building poultry houses do not neglect to provide for fresh air. Be sure to avoid draughts. Fresh air and draughts do not mean the same thing.

Discard Boarder Cow.

Swat the boarder cow and save the high-priced feed.

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Lackawanna, N. Y.—"After my first child was born I felt very miserable and could not stand on my feet. My sister-in-law wished me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and my nerves became firm, appetite good, step elastic, and I lost that weak, tired feeling. That was six years ago and I have had three fine healthy children since. For female troubles I always take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it works like a charm. I do all my own work."—Mrs. A. F. KREAMER, 1574 Electric Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the standard remedy for female ills.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should be convinced of the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health by the many genuine and truthful testimonials we are constantly publishing in the newspapers.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

PLENTY OF BREAD LEFT OVER

Mr, Smith, in the Amen Corner, Offered Suggestion to Help Out Certain Young Minister.

One Sunday morning a certain young pastor in his first charge announced nervously:

"I will take for my text the words, 'And they fed five men with 5,000 loaves of bread and 2,000 fishes.'"

At this misquotation an old parishioner from his seat in the amen corner said audibly:

"That's no miracle—I could do it myself."

The young preacher said nothing at the time, but the next Sunday he announced the same text again. This time he got it right:

"And they fed 5,000 men on five loaves of bread and two fishes."

He waited a moment and then, leaning over the pulpit and looking at the amen corner he said:

"And could you do that too, Mr. Smith?"

"Of course I could," Mr. Smith replied.

"And how would you do it?" said the preacher.

"With what was left over from last Sunday," said Mr. Smith.—Advance.

Unavoidable.

"I believe you are the same man who was here about a year ago," said the housewife.

"Maybe so, mum," replied the tramp. "I was in these parts."

"And you haven't found any work to do yet?"

"Only what was wished on me, mum, by one or two hard-hearted judges."

Sizing Up Father.

"Mother, is my father the greatest man in the world?"

"No, indeed, my dear."

"But he's a greater man than George Washington, isn't he?"

"Certainly not. Why are you asking such foolish questions this morning?"

"I was just wondering why you ever married him."

Please Remember.

Mrs. Meeks—This paper says no parental care ever falls to the lot of a single member of the insect tribe. In general, the eggs of an insect are destined to be hatched long after the parents are dead.

Mr. Meeks—Now, dear, you know why you have no right to call me an insect, I hope.

HE SHOWED HIM.

"You didn't know that girl was married?"

"Not until I was printing a kiss on her lips and her husband showed me that I was making a typographical error."

His Courage Failed.

"Did you speak to father about me, Arthur?"

"Yes, I did, dear, and he agreed with me heartily."

"Then he said I might marry you?"

"Why—er—no. I didn't quite get to the point of asking him. I just said you were a fine girl."

A Work of Art.

"How'd you happen to buy so much stock in that fake gold mine, Hiram?"

"Th' feller who was sellin' it said it was gilt-edged."

"Pshaw! They all say that."

"But, by cracky, he showed it to me an' it did have a gilt edge."

Matter of Color.

Parson Snowball—Dat youngest boy ob yourn do seem to be one ob de pestiferous kind, deacon.

Deacon Flatfoot—Dat's what he am, parson. He shore am de white sheep ob mah flock.

WINCHESTER "REPEATER"

SMOKELESS POWDER SHELLS

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SATISFACTORY SHELLS TO SHOOT

MIGHT BE "SPOTLESS TOWN"

Willemstad, Port of Dutch Island of Curacao, One of the World's Most Delightful Spots.

Willemstad, the port of the Dutch island of Curacao, is a quaint little town, and with its rows of brightly colored tiled houses of Dutch construction reminds one very forcibly of the pictures of "Spotless Town." The Dutch government maintains a garrison of home troops there and the island is under the management of a governor sent from Holland.

The natives speak hardly a word of Dutch, but employ a patois composed of nearly all languages, with Spanish predominating. This patois is called "papiamento."

The harbor of Willemstad is very beautiful, with a depth of water sufficient to accommodate the largest ships. Steamers enter the harbor through a picturesque pontoon bridge constructed by an American consul who was stationed there for some years.

The water in the harbor is a clear bottle green color and the masts of a vessel that was sunk at the dock years ago can be plainly seen. A quaint tramway line with almost toy cars drawn by one mule serves as a carrier for the population.

From Curacao the American steamers with transshipped cargoes run across the very important town of Maracaibo, in the Gulf of Maracaibo. Maracaibo is one of the most important commercial ports of Venezuela, serving as an outlet for all the coffee and other valuable products of eastern Colombia.

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Stone Interests Scientists.

A great deal of interest has been recently directed to samples of itacolumite, a stone which is found in Brazil. When flexible, itacolumite is cut into thin plates and, when examined with a microscope, it is found to be composed almost entirely of fine grains of sand of peculiar shape, with indented edges, which interlock like the fingers of clasped hands. The flexibility of the material results from this interlocking of the grains of sand, of which it is chiefly composed. Although few persons know that stone can be anything but hard, the flexible stone is not so much of a curiosity as it seems, for it is found in North Carolina, and there are specimens of it in the cases of a Philadelphia collection. The sensation of handling a piece of stone which bends like a piece of rubber is a strange experience. If handled too roughly the stone breaks.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe.—Adv.

The Connoisseurs.

Two farmers, attired in corduroys and gaiters, were strolling through a picture gallery, where they looked, and apparently, felt, decidedly out of place. But at last they brought up before a picture which really seemed to please them—a portrait of a lovely girl with a particularly ugly bulldog.

"This is something nice, Dick," said one.

"What is it called?"

Dick referred to the catalogue.

"Beauty and the Beast," he said.

The other man looked closer at the bulldog.

"Ah!" he sighed, appreciatively, "he is a beauty, too!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

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Better for All.

"Cheer up, old boy," advised the married man. "You know 'tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all."

"Yes," agreed the rejected suitor, jingling a bunch of keys in his pocket, "better for the florist, the confectioner, the messenger boy, the restaurant waiter, the taxicab, the theatrical magnate and the jeweler."—New York American.

Are You Suffering From Auto-Intoxication?

The dictionary says that Auto-Intoxication is "poisoning, or the state of being poisoned, from toxic, substances produced within the body." This is a condition due to the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver, or pores of the body failing to throw off the poisons. More than 50% of adults are suffering from this trouble. This is probably why you are suffering from nervousness, headaches, loss of appetite, lack of ambition, and many other symptoms produced by Auto-Intoxication. Your whole system needs stirring up.

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will remedy the trouble. It first aids the system to expel accumulated poisons. It acts as a tonic and finally enables the body to eliminate its own poisons without any outside aid. Obey Nature's warnings. Your dealer in medicines will supply you, or you may send 50c for a sample package of tablets by mail. Address Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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SOCIETIES.

Masonic Notice

Charity Lodge, No. 362, F. & A. M., Campbell, Cal. Stated meetings held on the second Monday of each month.

I. W. Snow, W. M.

James Fabinger, Secretary.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Morning Light Lodge, No. 42, meets every Thursday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall. Sojourning brothers are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.

VAUGHN LLOYD, Noble Grand.

E. D. Poston, Secretary.

Patrons of Husbandry

Orchard City Grange, No. 333, meets on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings at the Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend.

E. K. Clendenning, Worthy Master.

Mrs. Edna Keesling, Worthy Secretary.

Fraternal Aid Union

Palm Leaf Council, No. 569, meets on the second and fourth Saturday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend.

MR. ROBERT SCHOLZ, President.

Mrs. S. J. Brandenburg, Secretary.

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Egyptian Embalming.

The modern embalmer is still ignorant of the secret that was so well known to the men of ancient Egypt. The process followed by the Egyptian embalmers is known only in part, the main part being still a mystery. As to the cost of becoming a mummy, Herodotus and Diodorus tell of three modes of embalming prevalent in Egypt, the first very costly, answering to about $2,000 of our money, the second $60 and the third within the reach of all.—New York American.

His Only Chance.

"Now, Herbert," said his mother as he was starting to school, "you must not fight any of the little boys in your class."

"Then as I'm a middleweight," replied Herbert, "I'll have to fight somebody in the featherweight class. I haven't got the nerve to tackle a heavyweight."—New York Globe.

Scientific Farming

HINTS ON TREE PRUNING.

American Forestry Association Gives Out Some Timely Instructions.

September is the month for pruning trees. Through its official organ, the American Forestry Magazine, the American Forestry association issues the following instructions:

Always use a pole saw and pole shears on the tips of long branches, and use the pole hook in removing dead branches of the ailanthus and other brittle trees where it would be too dangerous to reach them otherwise.

Do not "head back" or cut off the top of a tree except where the tree is old and failing, and then under special instructions.

Be as sparing and as judicious in your pruning as possible and do not

A WELL PRUNED TREE.

raise the branches so high as to make the tree look like a telegraph pole.

Commence pruning the tree from the top and finish at the bottom.

Make every cut as close and parallel to the trunk as possible.

Your saw must be well set and sharp in order to make the cut perfectly smooth.

Leave no stubs, dead and dying wood or fungus covered branches behind you.

Do not fail to cover every wound with coal tar, not allowing it needlessly to run down the trunk.

Do not remove several large branches on one tree at a time. They must be removed gradually, the work extending over several seasons.

Prevent tearing the bark off the tree in removing large limbs by first making an "undercut."

Make the cuts on a slant. Some trees, like the elm, sycamore, linden and willow, will stand the process of "heading back" more than others, and the poplar is a tree that must be cut back every few years to keep its crown from becoming too tall and unsafe.

When you shorten a branch leave a few twigs at the end in order to draw the sap to the freshly cut wound and thus enable the growing layer under the bark to heal it over.

In trimming small branches or shoots the cut must be made just above a bud.

When several branches come out from the trunk in a whorl they should not all be cut away at the same time lest the tree be girdled. This arrangement of branches occurs most frequently in the coniferous trees.

Lime Not a Fertilizer.

There is a general impression among farmers that lime is a fertilizer. Lime is not a fertilizer. The prime reason for applying lime to the soil is to correct sourness or acidity where such exists. The legume crops, such as clover and alfalfa, do not thrive on sour soil unless the soil is very rich. Sour soils are not well suited to the development of beneficial bacteria, which are found in the tubercles of these crops. It is mainly for the purpose of favoring the growth of these bacteria that lime is applied to soils. Ground limestone is the form of lime which is usually cheapest as a soil sweetener.

There are other effects of lime, but most of them are of less importance. Lime tends to make plant food available from the soil, although this is largely through its beneficial effect on the bacteria. In large quantities it tends to make clay soils more friable, but this effect of lime is usually observed only where the freshly water slaked or air slaked lime is applied in large quantities. Ground limestone has much less effect in this respect.

A fertilizer usually gives a quick response in the crop to which it is applied provided the soil is in need of the plant food added. Lime, on the other hand, usually has a less immediate effect, the benefit being distributed through a number of seasons. On very sour soils, however, where enough lime is added to entirely sweeten the surface of six or seven inches the effect upon crops, particularly clover and alfalfa, is often immediate and striking. —M. F. Miller, Missouri Station.

GOOD-BY.

IN a recently published report of the Knights of the Royal Arch we find this paragraph:

"The Royal Arch is trying to elevate the retail liquor business, trying to place it on the same plane as any other retail business. The knights are dwindling. They were a national order, now they are a California. Prohibition and dissension in the ranks has brought about this condition. The constitution of the order provides that there be twenty members in good standing in order to hold a charter. When a town goes dry the charter is revoked and when the town goes wet again it usually reduces the number of licenses so that often there are not enough saloonmen to obtain a charter. So the order loses membership."

Yet the "Wets" say that Prohibition does not Prohibit.—*Searchlight.*

Local and Personal

Jos. Bohnett returned last week from a business trip to Lake county.

A fine enlargement free with Kodak coupons. See Smith about them.

Mrs. Mabel Henry went to Turlock Tuesday to remain for a short time.

Insure that prune crop in reliable companies. Campbell Realty Company, Agents.

E. T. Cook went to San Francisco today to locate a position on a company phone switch-board.

Are you going to place a New Range in your home this fall? Reduced prices at Whitman's Hardware.

Mrs. McLernon, and son and daughter of San Francisco are guests of Mrs. C. E. Hanger this week.

Mrs. C. E. Hanger entertained Mrs. A. A. Fowler and Mrs. Rodda of San Jose at luncheon, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hyatt entertained their nephew, A. C. McClelland, and wife of Lamesa, Cal., this week.

Young prune trees on Bitter Almond Root at reasonable prices. Address Geo. E. Hyde & Co., Campbell, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Shelly spent the week-end at the Exposition where they heard the famous singer, Melba, Sunday.

A public-spirited citizen is expressing his concern that *some* of the high-school pupils fail to pair off on their trips to and from school.

Mrs. W. D. Sturtevant entertained the Los Gatos road club at a most delightful afternoon function at her home on Campbell avenue Monday.

Frank Duncan is the proud teamster on a new 1916 Overland car for his family. Haven't you heard him saying, "Whoa!" to himself lately?

Mrs. F. G. Wells and children and Mr. and Mrs. Wells, senior, of Long Beach, are spending the week at Camp Campbell while seeing the Exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Hyatt of Los Angeles were guests of their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hyatt this week while north visiting the Exposition.

Henry McClelland and nephew, Homer Larkin, who motored from Omaha, Neb., are visiting at the Jas. Hyatt home. They are looking for a location for establishing a hardware store.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Dowell of Douglas, Arizona, are here visiting relatives, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Cramer. Mrs. E. Davidson came over from Santa Cruz to enjoy their visit, also.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Price and son of Elkader, Ia., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Price. They will remain in California for a few months making Campbell their headquarters.

Mrs. Susan Castle went to San Francisco last week for treatment of her eyes which have been troubling her for some time. She underwent an operation for eye cataract yesterday morning.

Born: To Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Burke of Turlock, a daughter, Tuesday, Sept. 28. Mrs. Burke was formerly Miss Winnifred Fablinger. All parties concerned are reported doing nicely.

Grandpa Antrim and daughter, Mrs. George of Dinuba, were guests at the S. G. Rodeck home Wednesday. Mr. Antrim is 89 years of age and still an enthusiastic furniture and fancy cane maker.

Mr. Geo. H. Schuyler gave his pastor and family a delightful time Tuesday afternoon, when he picked up the Atkinson Clam, motored up to Mission San Jose and then out to the Schuyler home for supper.

The members of the Congregational church will hold a reception this (Friday) evening in the church parlors for Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Cowles, who will leave soon on their return to Africa. Their friends are invited to come and spend the evening with them.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. P. Carden of Marysville, called at the G. S. Robson home Monday on their auto trip home from Los Gatos. Mrs. Carden was formerly Miss Ethel B. Catton of the local High School faculty and has a host of friends in this community.

We are not compelled to buy our candies from other people. Many years of experience enables us to manufacture our own confections. They are made every day and you are invited to come into our shop and watch us work.

KING'S.

Have Smith print it.

Methodist Church Notes

How many have missed these notes during the two weeks of the pastor's absence?

"Christianity and Health" will be the subject of the sermon Sunday morning. In the evening will be given the first of a series of sermons on Bible Characters for the benefit of the younger members of the congregation and those who have grown rusty on Bible history. The first character to be considered will be "Adam."

Mr. Lloyd will resume the meetings of the Christian Training Class for the boys and girls of the Sunday-school next Wednesday afternoon immediately after school. We will also turn the first half-hour of the Wednesday evening meeting into an Efficiency Class along the same line for adults during the next six months. Hunt up your Probationers' Manual, purchased last year, and bring it with you to prayer meeting. The opening hour will be seven o'clock until April.

There will be an opportunity for reception into membership by letter or in the preparatory relation Sunday morning.

The pastor can usually be found in the study at the church from eleven to twelve, mornings.

The regular monthly meeting of the Official Board occurs Wednesday evening at eight o'clock.

With a vote of over two to one South Carolina is the nineteenth state to join the dry column.

Club Busy

The Campbell Improvement club held a meeting Friday evening. The committee on street lighting reported progress and were given further time to complete report.

A committee from Orchard City grange attended the meeting and requested the improvement club to take action with a view to having the interurban track removed from the bridge on Campbell avenue. A committee was appointed to bring this matter before the board of supervisors. The committee was also instructed to request Supervisor Roll to have the east end of Campbell avenue macadamized.

The committee on motorcycle speeding on Campbell avenue reported that this nuisance had been abated considerably.

It was reported that the levee on the Los Gatos creek south of Campbell, where a bad break occurred four years ago, is in bad condition and a committee was appointed to bring this matter to the notice of Supervisor Mitchell.

Mr. Geo. E. Atkinson was greatly surprised this week on receiving a letter from Milwaukee asking for a copy of his Father's Day address on "Dad and the Lad," but he was unable to furnish this address as it was not written.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Keep all weeds from going to seed and so destroy part of the troublemakers for next year.

The fall fairs and flower shows begin soon. Prepare to show something. It pays you and helps make the show a success.

Dahlias have done exceedingly well so far this year. Did you have any? Now is a good time to select good varieties.

Geraniums and snapdragons may be lifted from the garden and potted for winter blossoms late in August or early in September.

It may be worth while to stop all increase of branches or buds on the melon vines, forcing the vines to hasten maturity of the fruits already formed.

Is there a bird bath in the yard? A butter crock filled with water on a post or other place out of reach of the cat or dog will be enjoyed by the birds.

One of the best garden perennials for cut flowers this season has been the Achillea ptosmira, the pearl. It is a splendid small white flower suitable for mixing with larger colored flowers.

Now is a good time to go over the fence corners and unused yards with a scythe and remove the burdock and other weeds that have found a home there. It will reduce the weed crop next year and makes the place look better.—LeRoy Cady, Associate Horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul.

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HARRY C. SMITH

Announcement

At the Rural Credits Conference held on the Panama-Pacific International Exposition grounds September 21, it was decided to form a state organization to work for the adoption of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 17, authorizing legislation in regard to rural credits and to cooperate with the State Commission recently appointed and with other agencies, to secure for California an adequate system of rural credits adapted to our conditions.

Frank H. Gould, of San Francisco, was named as Chairman of the temporary organization, and A. L. Cowell, Secretary of the San Joaquin Valley Water Problem Association, was selected as secretary. Headquarters have been established at Room 264 Mills Building, and an active campaign in behalf of the proposed constitutional amendment is being prosecuted pending completion of the permanent organization. Letters from persons interested in rural credits with suggestions as to methods of procedure are solicited by the committee.

The amendment will be voted on at the special state election to be held October 26th.

The movement for a system of rural credits in California is in line with the general sentiment of the nation that measures should be taken to give to the farmers as favorable opportunities for financing their operations as are now open to the business men of the cities. The high rate of interest charged farmers retards rural development, besides adding an unnecessary burden to the already over-capitalized agriculture of the country, a burden which is passed along to all consumers of food products in the shape of higher prices. Therefore any plan that would remove some of the restrictions which now hamper the farmers of California should be of benefit to all the people of the state.

The defects of the present credit system emphasizes further the fact that the need is not merely to provide cheaper money for agricultural development, but to make it possible for the farmer to obtain loans in many cases where credit is not now available even on good security at any price.

To make a thorough investigation of the subject, the Governor has appointed a commission of five members, consisting of Dr. Elwood Mead, Professor of Rural Institutions, University of California, and for many years in active charge of rural credits and land settlement operations in Australia; Dr. David P. Barrows, Dean of the Faculties of the University of California; Col. Harris Weinstock, member of the Industrial Accident Commission of California, and one of the representatives of this state on the Commission on Rural Credits and Agricultural Finance that made a study tour of Europe in 1913; State Senator William E. Brown, of Los Angeles, and Mortimer Fleishhacker, a prominent financier of San Francisco. This Commission will prepare recommendations to be submitted to the next legislature.

The Constitution as it at present exists makes it impossible for the legislature to enact a law providing for an effective rural credits system. The purpose of Constitutional Amendment No. 17 is to untie the hands of the legislators so as to enable them to enact a law that will be constitutional as well as effective. The amendment as presented is sufficient to permit the enactment of a practical and efficient rural credits law.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Poston are spending the week at the Jewel City enjoying the sights.

Mrs. I. Zion is visiting the J. W. Tawney family at San Andreas, Calaveras county.

Col. C. J. Ringe is reported slowly improving and getting a deal of sleep, which augurs well for his continued recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Frey of Ann Arbor, Mich., arrived Wednesday for a few days visit with friends, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Bohnett.

Henry B. Brown
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Notice to Creditors

Estate of William H. Hinde, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned executrix of the last Will and Testament of William H. Hinde, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to file them, with the necessary vouchers, in the office of the Clerk of Superior Court of Santa Clara County, California, or to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this Notice, to the said executrix at the office of L. D. Bohnett, 313-314 Bank of San Jose Building, in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara, State of California, where all business connected with said estate will be transacted.

San Jose, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1915.

Jane R. Hinde,
Executrix of the last Will and Testament of William H. Hinde, Deceased.

L. D. Bohnett,
Attorney for said Executrix.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Organizing to Fight the Non-Partisan Law

The Kings County Central Committee of the Republican, Democratic, Socialist and Prohibition parties met Saturday night at Hanford and selected the chairmen and secretaries of each organization as an executive committee having power to plan, institute and carry out a campaign against the non-partisan State election law which comes up on referendum at the special election of October 26th.